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89th Session of Diet Will Convene Today For 18-Day Session

His Majesty to Attend Formal Opening, Tuesday—Premier's Speech Draft Approved

The 89th Extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet will be convoked at 10 a.m. this morning for a period of 18 days. Both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives are scheduled today to select the various committees and to notify the Government upon completion of their task.

Formal opening of the Diet is set for tomorrow morning, in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor.

Both Houses will settle down to legislative labors on November 28, when Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara is scheduled to deliver his address on the Goveernment policy and the present state of the Empire at plenary sessions of the two Houses.

Shidehara Speech Draft Approved

The Cabinet, at its meeting Saturday morning approved the draft of Premier Shidehara's administrative speech to the Diet after more than an hour's diliberation.

At the same time, the Cabinet approved two new bills which are to be introduced to the Diet for the purpose of democratizing various farm organizations as well as associations for maritime products.

The first bill provides for the abolition of all governmental laws relating to farm organizations with the stipulation that all officials who were appointed by prefectural governments within the existing farm organizations should resign to make way for new members to be elected locally by newly organized farm associations.

The other bill which relates to the reorganization of all semi-official associations for maritime products is also intended to abolish the appointment system of various association official by the Government to make way for a new democratic method of electing such officials.

Party Interpellators Picked

With the opening of the 89th Extraordinary Diet session the various parties have selected veteran members who will interpellate the Government.

The Japan Progressive Party, the largest political group with 300 seats out of a total of 466, has decided to have Takao Saito take the rostrum. Mr. Saito, it is recalled, was condemned as being a "Red," in the spring of 1938 when he severely criticised Japan's China policy.

At the Diet then in session, Mr. Saito blamed the Government, headed by Prince Konoye with General Kazushige Ugaki and General Shunroku Hata as Foreign Minister and War Minister respectively, particularly the point that the Government had issued such a statement as "Japan will not deal with the Chinese National Government."

His interpellation met with unfavorable response at that time. He was finally expelled from his party, the Minseito, which later merged with the Japan Political Association or the Dai Nippon Seijikai.

Meanwhile, the Japan Liberal Party has selected Seijun Ando, veteran Parliamentarian. The Social Democratic Party will most probably choose Suyehiro Nishio, one of the pioneer leaders of the labor movement in this country.

HOLD MAJORITY IN DIET

Japan Progressives Absolute With 300 Out of 466 Seats

The Japan Progressive Party, successor to the totalitarian-tinged Dai Nippon Seijikai Political Association, will have an absolute majority in the Diet session with 300 out of a total of 466 seats, according to the latest check-up of party line-ups. Out of the 466 seats, there are at present 40 vacancies.

With the Progressive Party in the lead, the Liberal Party will follow next with 49 and the Social Democratic Party with 15. The remainder will be Independents.

COL. KRAMER GIVEN D.S.M.

Economic And Scientific Body Head Due to Leave For U.S. Shortly

Colonel Raymond C. Kramer, Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP, on Saturday was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service" in the Southwest Pacific Area, according to a PRO announcement. Major General R. J. Marshall, Acting Chief of Staff, made the presentation in behalf of General Douglas MacArthur.

Colonel Kramer will return to the United States shortly for separation from the service. His home is at 32 East 74th Street, New York City.

Resignations of House Speaker and Deputy Is Asked by Three Leading Political Parties

On the eve of the 89th Extraordinary Diet Session to be convoked this morning, the demand for the resignation of the Speaker and Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives was voiced by three leading parties—the Japan Socialist Party, Japan Progress Party and the Japan Liberal Party.

The Japan Socialists, it is learned, has decided to present a proposal at a meeting of the commissioners of various parties scheduled for today to check on the war responsibility of the Speaker and Vice Speaker.

Members of the Japan Liberal Party have requested that the present Speaker Toshio Shimada and Vice Speaker Nagakichi Katsuta retire in favor of successors elected in accordance with regular steps because, they reasoned, conditions in the Lower House have changed from that of the time the two were elected.

Part of the Japan Progressive Party reportedly holds the view that the constitutional way is for the biggest political party to fill the Speaker's office and to leave the post of the Vice Speaker to the second biggest party.

Cabinet Said Shaky As Collapse Hinted

Shidehara Regime Is Under Fire for Inability to Cope With Major Problems

Premier Shidehara's cabinet is now in an "extremely delicate" position, which might lead to its downfall, it was reported in political circles Saturday, according to Jiji.

Jiji learned from well-informed sources that the present cabinet is admittedly in a shaky state because of its lack of ability to tackle major problems of the moment. Certain circles within the cabinet itself are said to hold the view that the cabinet might have to quit in the event of further aggrevation of the current situation, according to these sources.

It was pointed out by these sources that the Shidehara cabinet is now called upon to do something about its pension policy in view of the new Allied instructions ordering the suspension of payments of pensions to ex-servicemen, suspected war criminals and officials responsible for the outlawed special political police administration.

On top of this, these sources further revealed, the Allied authorities have recently made known their dissatisfaction with the government's plan to appoint demobilized officers as Ministers of the First and Second Demobilization Ministries, which are scheduled to come into being on December 1 following the impending abolition of the War Office and the Navy Ministry.

Overbearing Pension Question

The most important of these problems, according to the same sources, is the policy as to how to handle the pension question. While the Cabinet is fully prepared to comply with the new Allied instructions regarding pension, it is at the same time fully aware of the fact that, apart from ex-serviceman pensioners who are below fifty years of age and able-bodied, outright suspension of pension payments would present a serious problem to those of advanced age and unfit for work as well as to destitute families of the war dead, unless the government works out some measures to take care of them, they pointed out.

Therefore, these sources added, the Government is now called upon to map out some policy to cope with the question without loss of time, subsequent to the execution of the Allied pension instructions.

According to these sources, however, the Shidehara Cabinet is so far known to have no concrete measures to be taken vis-a-vis the question and is in a flurry, not knowing what to do about it. This utter lack of administrative ability on the part of the Shidehara Cabinet is now under heavy fire of criticism even by those within the government, they said.

Cabinet Lamentably Weak

In this connection, these sources revealed, the Shidehara Cabinet, unable to pursue its own course of policy, has been literally "pushed about" by some remnants of the military clique in coping with the demobilization question. The Cabinet is described by these sources as still following a time-serving policy in tackling all these important questions.

All in all, they declared, it has now become crystal clear that the Shidehara Cabinet lamentably lacks political power to cope with the situation.

Accordingly, opinion is gaining ground in political circles that the future course of developments in connection with the pension question alone might lead to an "unexpected" political situation, in which, in the opinion of these circles, the possibility of a cabniet change, is not excluded, these sources said.

Withdraws Resignation

Kyodo-AP

ATHENS, November 24.—The Greek Government announced today that the Regent Archbishop Damaskinos has withdrawn his resignation.

Black Dragon Chief Imprisoned by Allies

Kanokogi Is Fifth of Ranking War Suspects Delivered At Sugamo Prison

Kazunobu Kanokogi, 61, fifth of 11 prominent Japanese war criminal suspects ordered arrested on November 19 was delivered to Sugamo prison Saturday.

Kanokogi thus joined General Baron Sadao Araki, General Kuniaki Koiso and Yohihisa Kuzuu who were imprisoned at Sugamo previously. The fifth accounted for was General Baron Shigeru Honjo who committed hara-kiri recently.

Kanokogi arrived at Sugamo shortly after 3:30 p.m. accompanied by a member of the Central Liaison Office of the Japanese government, who delivered him into Allied hands in compliance with a SCAP directive.

Counter-intelligence records describe the new suspect as a councillor of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1942 and state that he was long involved in the Black Dragon and other secret societies and nationalistic activities. He is reported to have been a close associate of Mitsuru Toyama, titular head of the Black Dragon Society, believed to have been actually headed by Kuzuu.

Another Japanese war suspect wanted by the Allies for trial gave himself up at the Sugamo prison Saturday, according to AP. Dr. Masakatsu Sato, medical officer at a prisoner of war camp at Sendai, walked in carrying his own baggage.

Tojo Trial Delayed

TOKYO (AP), November 24.—Allied headquarters said today that General Douglas MacArthur recommended as early as October 7 that General Hideki Tojo be placed on trial immediately as a war criminal and was prepared to put him on trial at that time.

Headquarters also disclosed that when it was apparent delays would result because of "international ramification," General MacArthur proposed that the United States through a military commission try Tojo in the same way that General Tomoyuki Yamashita is being tried

Newsmen had asked General MacArthur for comment after the War Department announced from Washington that because of international aspects of the case against Tojo and other Japanese officials, General MacArthur had been instructed to delay the trials of war criminals.

Orders delaying the trials of Tojo and his henchmen who served in the Pearl Harbor cabinet came as a surprise here where officials had been talking of starting the hearings the first week in December and were awaiting only the arrival of Joseph B. Keenan who has been named counsel to prosecute the cases.

It was known that everyone from the Supreme commander on down was desirious of trying Tojo first, since he is the number one Japanese on every war criminal list.

MacArthur's headquarters statement in responses to queries was brief, stating only: "As early as October 7, General MacArthur was prepared to try Tojo and his cabinet and so recommended. When it became apparent that delays would result because of international ramifications, he proposed their trial by an American military commission in much the same way as the trial of General Yamashita."

There was no comment or amplification here on what "international aspects" were delaying the trials of Japanese war criminals, many of whom were taken into custody early in September.

Mongolian Election Bared

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, November 23.—The Governments of China and the Soviet Union were formally presented yesterday with official returns from the Mongolian plebescite. The returns showed unanimous vote for the establishment of sovereignty of Outer Mongolia independent of China.

Permission Granted For Japan's Import Of Key Commodities

Food, Cotton, Petroleum, Salt, Listed in Directive to Revive Trade

TOKYO, November 23 (AP)—General Douglas MacArthur today granted permission to the Japanese Government to import food, cotton, petroleum and salt in an order which the headquarters declared cleared the way for the revival of foreign trade by the war impoverished nation.

The extent of imports in 1946 has not been determined. It will depend on world supply and demand, world shipping availability, and the ability of the Japanese to pay in commensurate exports.

The order, a GHQ press release said, was in furtherance of General MacArthur's policy of "aiding Japan to restore her essential economy and thus make it possible for her to carry her share of producing the goods and services for her own civilian population and other countries as well."

Japan's proposal to resume foreign trade and obtain food and other essential commodities was first disclosed to the Associated Press on November 14 by Sankuro Ogasawara, Commerce and Industry Minister.

Headquarters said that the areas from which food can be imported are now under study. Minister Ogasawara applied to the SCAP for permission to import 3,000,000 tons of food, 180,000 tons of cotton, and 130,000 tons of coal as chief needs. already sending vitally needed exports to the Far East. In addition to monthly shipments of 70,000 tons of coal to Korea, coal is going to Hong Kong to meet British requirements, mining timbers are being shipped to China to speed the restoration of coal production there and 3,000 tons of pitch are scheduled to be made available to Korean railroads soon.

Imports have been relatively small. Small shipments arrived from Korea. Larger quantities are set aside for Japanese consumption in China as partial payment for timber. Certain stocks which are surplus of United States military requirements were brought to Japan for sale through Japanese Government agencies to commercial trade. These include 2,500 tons of soft wheat and some petroleum products.

FEAC MAY COME TO JAPAN

MacArthur Said Agreeable to Trip By Commission

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The Allied Far Eastern Advisory commission will go to Japan "in the near future" with General Douglas McArthur's approval.

Announcing the trip, the commission said it would be a mistake to consider "in detail many complicated problems connected with consider "in detail many complicated problems connected with with control of Japan in a purely academic atmosphere. Therefore, the commission has decided it would be wise to visit Japan in the near future for the purpose of conferring with the Supreme Allied commander and to familiarize itself with conditions on the spot. The Supreme Allied commander has concurred in this thought."

Riot Breaks Out in Calcutta

Kyodo-AP

CALCUTTA, November 24.—General strike crippled transportation and public utilities here yesterday as peaceful demonstration by Indian students protesting trial of pro-Japanese Indian puppet army officers turned into riot and swept the entire city. The estimated casualties in the demonstrations on Thursday and Friday totaled 21 killed and 200 injured. In New Delhi and Bombay, demonstrating students remained non-violent according to press reports.

Imperial Order Due Soon For Premier to Prepare Revision of Constitution

An Imperial Command will be given shortly to Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara to start promptly the necessary preparations for revision of the Japanese Constitution. His Imperial Majesty, Saturday morning, listened to detailed explanations on the proposed revision of the Constitution for about two hours at the Imperial Palace beginning at 10:30 given by Dr. Soichi Sasaki who had collaborated with Prince Fumimaro Konoye. Results of the investigations, it is recalled, were submitted to the Throne on November 22 by Prince Konoye.

Enough Food in Japan to Tide Over Winter, But Steps Taken for Import, McCloy Bares

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy says there are now 5,000,000 unemployed in Japan and that the impending return of Japanese from other Pacific areas will make the situation worse.

Just back from an inspection trip to the Orient, Secretary McCloy also told the Far Eastern Advisory Commission that General Douglas MacArthur believes there will be enough food in Japan to tide over the people during the winter. Arrangements have been made, however, to import food in the event of a crisis, he said.

McCloy reported that demobilization of Japanese armed forces and elimination of the country's war-making powers are virtually completed.

Approximately 1,500 to 2,000 suspected war criminals have been seized and preparations are being made for trials, he said.

McCloy said a Japanese group with British and American advisers was working on a new constitution for the country. There was no explanation why representatives of other Allied nations were not included in the advisory group.

Eden Urges Dropping Charter Veto Power

Makes Proposal in Commons As Result of Atomic Energy Discoveries

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, November 23.—Britain's former Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, today, urged the scrapping of veto power under the United Nations Charter as a result of atomic energy discoveries.

Mr. Eden's proposition in connection with the charter was made after Prime Minister Clement Attlee had warned the House of Commons that if the world again lapsed into war on a large scale, "atomic warfare will result in the annihilation of towns and the deaths of millions."

Mr. Eden, as spokesman for the Conservative opposition, urged during a debate on foregn affairs that all nations negate their "present ideas of sovereignty."

The opening of the Labor Government's full dress foreign affairs debate began with Mr. Attlee declaring that atomic warfare would set civilization back "to an unimaginable extent." He gave the Commons an account of his recent talks with President Truman Prime Minister William Mackenzie King of Canada on the future control of the atomic bomb and then added, "in my view, it is impossible to keep the atomic bomb from other nations.

"The atomic bomb is the latest ward in destructiveness, but it may not be the last. It has brought home to us as nothing else has done that if civilization is to survive there must be understanding among the nations," he stated.

"We desire to promote the use of advances in scientific knowledge for peaceful and humanitarian ends and we declare our willingness to exchange fundamental knowledge with any nation that will fully reciprocate. I ask the House to note the desire for full reciprocity."

Asks Wants to Be Stated

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, November 23.—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin suggested in the House of Commons, today, that the world's great Powers "say exactly what they want, either in territory or bases," to allay suspicions that might jeopardize international peace.

Resuming the debate on foreign affairs, Mr. Bevin pledged that Great Britain would not commit any action that would be unfriendly toward any other nation.

"If any great Power is suspicious of Great Britain, I invite them to tell me frankly what their suspicious are, and I will frankly face them."

INVITES RUSSIA, BRITAIN

U.S. Women Solon Backs America Hold 3 Power Atom Meeting

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 24.—Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, California Democrat, demanded that the United States invite Russia and Britain to a Big Three atomic bomb conference.

"We can split the atomic bomb but we cannot afford to split the Big Three," she said. She described as disappointing the Anglo-American-Canadian proposal to turn the control problem over to the United Nations. Such a commission would be useful but is not likely to be adequate because "there is no substitute for direct consultation between the Big Three" she declared.

S.F. Made Naval Base

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The navy announced yesterday that San Francisco will be designated as a naval base effective November 30, under plans for streamlining shore establishments. These plans contemplate organizing designated bases into administrative units. The new San Francisco base will absorb and replace the Mare Island navy base.

Central Java Fighting Intensifies, Spreads

Severe Battles Rage in Samarang, Ambarawa Areas—Japanese Troops Involved

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, November 24.—Hostilities which have broken out between the British and Indonesian forces in the Semarang and Ambarawa areas in Central Java are spreading gradually and severe fighting between the two opposing armies is reported.

Last night Indonesian extremists stormed the internment camp for citizens in Ambarawa and murdered women and children confined there.

The British, using the navy and the artillery, forced 1,000 armed Indonesians to retreat in the Semarang area.

British Use Japanese

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, November 23.—Japanese troops under British command yesterday battled Indonesians in the eastern suburbs of Semarang while in turbulent Batavia attempts to negotiate peace between Dutch and Indonesian Republican leaders collapsed.

A British spokesman said that the Japanese in action were good troops and were fighting well. Some 20 Indonesians were killed in Batavia in the past 24 hours during intermittent snipping and attacks.

Indonesian Nationalist leaders issued a statement that on "the action of disturbing peace among Indonesians, the government of the Republic of Indonesia is of the opinion that as long as the Dutch keep their present attitude we are unable to take part in any meeting attended by the Dutch."

Meanwhile, battles between Indonesians and the British forces were spreading ominously.

From embattled Semarang the British sent a motorized infantry company to relieve besieged Ambarawa, where 10,000 Dutch women, children and men were reportedly under attack by Indonesian extremists.

British Gurkha forces fought a night-long battle with the Indonesians near Ambarawa and the British estimated that 150 Nationalists were killed or wounded. The Gurkhas suffered 10 casualties.

TERRORISTS BEING TRIED

25 Japanese Plead Guilty to Activities in Korea

Kyodo-AP

SEOUL, November 23.—Twenty-five out of 44 alleged Japanese terrorists pleaded guilty today before the American military government court to charges of plotting espionage and strife to upset the American occupation of Korea.

Toshiharu Saito, leader of the youthful group which included 13 admitting guilt. Hearings against Japanese girls, was among those 19 defendants began today before Captain Charles Mathis. All the accused were members of the Tokumu Kikan terrorist society. American military government officials said the conspiracy was nipped in the bud by American counter-intelligence and that numerous weapons were seized.

Kim Kee in Korea

Kyodo-AP

SEOUL, November 24.—President Kim Kee of the unrecognized "provisional government" of Korea and 14 other Korean leaders returned to Korea from China yesterday after long years of exile.

U.S. Meat Rationing Ends

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 23.—All meat rationing ends tomorrow while all food fats also became point-free. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, however, stated that necessary regulations will be continued and disclosed that 30,000,000 pounds of meat per week are being set aside for shipment to Allied and liberated countries.

Big War Profit Tax, Anti-Pension Move Ordered By SCAP

Allied HQ Takes Drastic Measures to Relieve Overburdened State Finance

TOKYO (AP), November 25.—General Douglas MacArthur, in a stern "war does not pay" directive," today, ordered the Japanese Imperial Government to set up a strict war profits tax to take away war profits from all Japanese firms and individuals.

In the most strongly worded directive of the ten-weeks-old occupation, the Supreme Commander prohibited all government credit or subsidy activities pending a sweeping reorganization of government finances and ordered the Japanese to submit a complete war profits tax program to the first session of the Diet in 1946.

Reaching down to the very soldiers who fought in the war and the generals and admirals who directed it—as well as the Zaibatsu which supplied the material General MacArthur also directed the Imperial Government to terminate by February 1 the payment of any discharge allowances or service pensions to Japanese veterans "except for compensation for physical disability limiting the recipients ability to work."

War Does Not Pay

The Supreme Commander told the Japanese that "certain Japanese interests have used unjustified and aggressive war to illegally enrich themselves for many years. You will demonstrate to all Japanese that war is financially unprofitable by insuring that the tax includes the period not only dating from the perfidious attack on Pearl Harbor but includes the period prior to that date to the maximum extent possible."

SCAP informed the Government it is not the intent of the directive to restrict the Government in normal operating procedure or to interfere with the payment of salaries or operations of administrative offices of the government and its subdivisions.

The directive blocked government funds intended for payment of war indemnities of which the government still owes approximately ¥50,000,000,000 and was given 30 days to recover and similarly block all such war indemnity payments in excess of ¥5,000 which have been made since August 15.

The purpose of the blocks is to assure that funds are kept available for taxing purposes under the new war profits tax. At the same time, SCAP said that efforts would be made to permit the Japanese farmer, laborer and small business man to retain legitimate savings.

Generally the tax program contemplates 100 percent war profits tax on all war industries and a graduated tax up to 100 percent on all other corporations, and individuals; secondly, a graduated capital levy at rates which go up at least to 70 percent.

The Imperial Household also will be included in the tax since the directive declared that there will be no tax exemptions. Hitherto tax-exempt, the Imperial Household assets aggregating over ¥1,500,000,000 will be subject both to a war profits tax and the capital levy.

¥100 Billion Yield

The recapture of war profits and the capital levy are expected to yield well over ¥100,000,000,000, thus providing a "financial basis for the reorganization of government finances toward peaceful ends.

General MacArthur described the directive ordering the termination of service pensions as "anoher major step toward lightening the dead

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Premier Visits MacArthur

Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara left the special Cabinet meeting before it was over to call on General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Saturday morning. He called at the Supreme Allied Headquarters at 11 a.m. and left at 1 p.m. Following his conversations with General MacArthur, Premier Shidehara proceeded to the Imperial Palace to report to the Throne on "general State affairs."

Senate Backs Eisenhower

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday speedily approved the nomination of General Dwight Eisenhower as U.S. Chief of Staff.

Ex-Hungary Head Sentenced

Kyodo-AP

BUDAPEST, November 24.—Bela Imredy, former Premier of Hungary, was sentenced to be hanged by the People's Court after a 10-day trial on charges of committing war crimes and anti-Jewish acts.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Hull, Welles Testify On Hawaii Debacle

Both Not Aware of U.S. Entering War If Japan Attacked British, Dutch Colonies

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull and former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles testified today that they were not aware of any commitment for the United States to go to war if Japan attacked British or Dutch possessions.

The congressional Pearl Harbor committee specifically asked the former State department chiefs whether President Roosevelt made such an arrangement with former Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the Atlantic Charter meeting in the summer of 1941. Both Messrs. Hull and Welles said they never heard such a thing at any time. Both testified that in the tense days before the war they never got a hint that Pearl Harbor might be attacked.

Mr. Hull said American military attention was centered primarily on the Southwest Pacific.

The investigating committee received a memorandum wherein General George Marshal and Admiral Harold Stark, Army and Navy chiefs, suggested to President Roosevelt six points where the Japanese might attack. Hawaii was not among them.

Mr. Hull testified he hoped by "some remote speculative possibility" to sway the Japanese from an aggressive course. He said he and Mr. Roosevelt used every means to avert or delay the war without surrendering fundamental principles.

"We proceeded in an atmosphere of practically grabbing at straws," he said, adding that Japanese special envoy Saburo Kurusu told him in mid-November that the Pacific was "a powder keg" and Japan had reached "the explosive state."

HIKING RICE SALES PRICE

Government Seeks Permission of SCAP Now Studying Issue

The Japanese Government has requested SCAP's permission to advance the rice sales price to consumers from ¥46 to ¥75 a koku, following the raise of the rice purchase price to ¥150 per koku. Allied Headquarters is now studying the matter as it concerns the general price of daily commodities.

When permission is obtained, the Government intends to have one-half of the advanced price of ¥57.50 per koku in the purchasing price met, by the national treasury, and other half by consumers.

SCAP Wants Artist Fujita

Tsuguji Fujita, world famous Japanese painter, has been selected to serve as an expert consultant with the Combat Artist Section of the Chief Engineer Office, GHQ, AFPAC, in connection with the project to locate, collect and properly document appropriate examples of Japanese war paintings and sketches. SCAP in its memorandum for the Japanese Government on Thursday desired that the government will take necessary action to secure the services of Mr. Fujita.

Big War Profit Tax, Anti-Pension Move Ordered By SCAP

(Continued from Page 1)

weight burden which Japanese militarism has forced the rest of the country to bear."

Headquarters estimated that the abolition of military pensions would remove a burden of ¥1,500,000,000 per year after complete demobilization from an "already strained government financial structure."

The directive also outlaws pensions to retired members of such notorious organizations as the Black Dragon Society and to top government officials and political leaders who were removed by Allied orders. It also prohibits payments to any persons interned or arrested as a result of Allied headquarters orders. Presumably this includes Tojo since pensions of any kind for war criminal are blocked.

The Japanese Finance Ministry informed SCAP that the Government has assumed war indemnity insurance liabilities totaling ¥56,500,000,000 of which ¥50,500,000,000 remains unpaid. Of the total, war industries have claims for ¥13,500,000,000 plus ¥12,600,000,000 for war risk insurance and ¥4,100,000,000 for cancellation of war contracts.

The broad purpose of this sweeping directive was outulined in a statement accompanying the directives which said "the Japanese Government already is heavily in debt. New taxes and anti-military pension plans shold convince everybody else in Japan from the biggest industrialist down to the man in the street that war does not pay.

"At the same time, those who are going to be hit the hardest are those who made the greatest profits out of Japanese aggressions and the overall plan is going to result in a more equitable distribution of wealth than Japan ever had."

Ban on Use of Area Fronting SCAP Offices Cancelled by MacArthur; Rubbernecks Glad

Press dispatches on Saturday carried the story that Japanese were prohibited from walking in front of General MacArthur's headquarters.

One of the great inspirations coming out of the occupation has been the avid interest and avowed respect shown by the Japanese in their attitude toward the occupation forces. There has been an innate curiosity for a sight of General MacArthur and other high ranking officers.

The extent to which this curiosity exists has been daily exemplified by the large crowds which press around the entrance to the Dai Ichi Sogo building each noon to see the General as he leaves for lunch. Sundays particularly the crowd includes several hundred soldiers, sailors and Japanese all anxious to see the General and to take pictures of him.

The respectful attitude of these crowds is itself an inspiration. More pointedly however is the impression made upon the Japanese people. They are impressed by the fact that their Supreme Commander without pomp or ceremony or plush carpets and with no special escort passes through their midst freely and daily. Without aide or escort, wearing a G.I. uniform without medals, he may be seen riding in all parts of Tokyo and vicinity as he views progress under his administration. It is an example of Democracy at its best.

Without the General's knowledge a zealous staff officer ordered the area cleared. Upon learning of the existence of the order and in furtherance of his policy of the "Freedom of a Republic" the General immediately directed that the order be cancelled and the streets and sidewalks be opened for passage or assemblage at all times.

Ozaki Tried To Save Collapse Of Nippon

Communist Who Was Executed Was Martyr to World Peace, Says Matsumoto

Shujitsu Ozaki, executed in November last year for complicity in the Sorge case, was a martyr to the cause of peace in the world, and especially between Japan and the United States, says Shinichi Matsumoto, commentator, in an interview in the Mainichi.

Mr. Matsumoto, an old school mate of Ozaki, and one of those who were on most intimate terms with him throughout the latter's life, at a recent lecture meeting held by the Free Talking Society in honor of thinkers who have fallen prey to Fascism, declared that the death of Ozaki ended the career of a man who devoted his life to the prevention of war just to save the Japanese race from destruction. He said that Ozaki was sacrificed by militarism.

Mr. Matsumoto's remarks about Ozaki excited wide-spread attention. They enlightened a public unable to understand many of Ozaki's acts in spite of much data about him made available since the removal of restrictions on reporting chiefly because he was a many-sided man.

Mr. Matsumoto says in the Mainichi interview:

Predicted Japan's Collapse

The last words spoken by Ozaki before he was executed were "I exceedingly grieve to think that I must die before seeing the collapse of Japanese militarism which I am sure will come before much time elapses." So I was told by Shigeo Kamei, member of the Communist Party, who was in the same prison with Ozaki before the latter was executed, on November 7.

Ozaki used to say that his life was a link of world politics. He believed that his life would be decided by the course of world politics. While he was in prison he never doubted that what he had done would be understood by the Japanese people 10 years hence. His was not the part of a spy, as rumored. His life was a big effort to prevent war.

There were more than 60 charges upon which Ozaki was indicatd. The greater part of them arose from analytical articles on political tendencies. These articles would have been taken for granted in countries where there is freedom of speech.

Ozaki was born in Formosa and grew up in China. A Nationalist rather than anything else in his school days, Ozaki turned a Communist, after he had seen the invasion of the Continent by Japanese Imperialism and the sorry plight of the Chinese people harassed by Japan. He was a Communist, but he did not hold membership in the Comintern. But he cooperated in every possible way with the Comintern. His idea was that he must utilize the Comintern in order to attain his goal of preventing war. As a Communist, his acts were international and could be no other. This consideration was in the background of the action taken by the judicial authorities against him.

From the first of the war Ozaki believed that Japan would suffer defeat. Long before the war he worked against war on the Continent. He had an organization through which he worked, and had people sent from Japan to assist him in his work of preventing war. It was after the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union in June 1941 that he began activities designed to prevent war in Japan Proper.

Prediction Comes True

On the day war broke out between Germany and the Soviet Union, I was discussing German-Soviet relations with Ozaki. I took the position that there would be no war. Ozaki thought differently. He argued: "I am sure that there will be war. The Soviet Union has not yet mobilized. Germany is mobilizing. I am sure Germany will make war, after having satisfied itself by using its vast army against the Soviet Union it could make a quick advance to the vicinity of Moscow. But the Soviet Union would rally from the reverse. I am sure about that." While we are discussing, the radio announced that Hitler ordered his troops to advance against the Soviet Union.

Now that Germany and the Soviet Union were at war there was an increased danger of war between Japan and the Soviet Union. Ozaki was an adviser to the Konoye Cabinet which was then in office. He had much influence in higher political circles. His role as an opponent of war between Japan and the Soviet Union was large.

I remember saying to him the words of encouragement that "the time has come for you to die to prevent Japan and the Soviet Union going to war. His efforts henceforth were directed toward preventing the situation from entering on a new stage.

In those days there was in Tokyo the Breakfast Society, a group of more than 10 men discussing politics over breakfast, led by Prince Fumimaro Konoye. A member of this group, Ozaki at a session of the society argued against Japan going to war with the Soviet Union. Kinichi Saionji, who was present endorsed Ozaki's view strongly.

While the Army and the people as a whole were inclined toward the view that was unavoidable with the Soviet Union, Ozaki made every endeavor to prevent hostilities. About September the danger of war was at an end, partly because the Soviet Union did not wish to be at war with Japan.

"We have succeeded in ending the first danger." Ozaki said to me in joy when we met, "but there is much of a second danger, the danger of war between Japan and America. If Japan goes to war collapse will be its fate." Ozaki redoubled his efforts to prevent a Japanese-American war.

In those days, persons centering on Prince Konoye, including Ozaki, were anxious to prevent war between Japan and America. The Army and the elements back of it were dominant, and it looked as though war were inevitable unless some wide base coul dbe found for a compromise with the Army Ozaki, a many-sided man, mingled with militarists. He worked with Leftist men. He worked among men in higher political circles. In short he gave full play to his political ability. Different people interpreted his utterances and actions differently. So varsatile a man he was.

SHINTO SHRINES ABOLISHED

18 Institutions in Former Overseas Territories Affected

Abolition as of November 17 of all Japanese Shino shrines in Korea, Formosa, Saghalien, the South Seas. and Kwantung Territory was announced in November 22nd issue of the Official Gazette, according to the Mainichi.

The shrines closed total 18. They were the Karafuto Shrine in the city of Toyohara; Taiwan Shrine in the city of Taihoku; Chosen Shrine in Seoul; Soyo Shrine in Soyogun, Chuseinando, Korea; Kanto Shrine in Port Arthur; Nanyo Shrine on Koror Island; Tainan Shrine in Tainan; Keijo Shrine in Seoul; Ryutosan Shrine in Fusan; Taikyu Shrine in Taikyu; Heijo Shrine in Heijo; Koshu Shrine in Koshu; Kogen Shrine in Kogendo; Kinshu Shrine in Kinshu; Kanko Shrine in Kankyofu, Kankyo Nando; Shinchiku Shrine in Kozan, Shinchikugun, Formosa; Taichu Shrine in the city of Taichu; and the Kagi Shrine in the city of Kagi.

The Home Ministry and the Foreign Office moved to close these shrines following the termination of the war which necessitated the closing of such institutions in overseas territories.

Travel Ban Lifted

According to an Allied directive on November 23, the suspension of travel by non-Japanese will be lifted tomorrow and the evacuation of the Korean coal miners from Hokkaido and northern Honshu to repatriation ports by rail will be resumed.

New Imperial Photo Decided For Schools

Picture Will Show Emperor in Uniform Worn During Recent Kansai Trip

New photographs of His Majesty the Emperor will be granted to replace those in the schools, local Government offices and diplomatic and consular offices abroad, it was indicated by the Imperial Household abroad, it was indicated by the Imperial Household Department, according to the Asahi.

The new Imperial picture will show His Imperial Majesty in the Imperial uniform recently instituted, a uniform in which He recently visited the Kansai district to worship at the Grand Shrines of Ise and Imperial Mausolea.

The Imperial picture which is kept in such institutions at present represents His Imperial Majesty in a military uniform, with the Grand Cordon of the Paulownia. This picture is considered by the authorities of the Imperial Household Department as inappropriate to the situation which has arisen in Japan since the end of the war.

Following the recent Imperial trip to the Kansai, the Imperial Household Department asked the Cabinet to intimate to schools, Government offices, and other institutions that the Imperial pictures possessed by them are to be returned and to receive new pictures which will be prepared by the photograph section of the Department. The Imperial Household authorities expect that the first of new Imperial pictures will be granted early next year.

Whether the photographs of Her Majesty the Empress in schools, Government offices and other institutions will be replaced by new ones is not decided yet. There are indications that the Imperial Household Department will propose a change, if possible, in the present Imperial picture. The Imperial Household Department is reported to be investigating the possibility of changing the photographs of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress which are kept among the general public.

Hitherto the picture of His Imperial Majesty was granted only to organizations like schools, Government offices in colonies, prefectural governments, embassies, legations, and consular offices, army units, warships, military and naval offices, and Government and public offices specially designated by the Government. As to individuals to which the Imperial picture was granted they were limited to persons with court ranks higher than that of those accorded the treatment of an official of chokunin rank, titled persons, members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, higher court officials, and others specially designated by the Government.

The Imperial picture granted to organizations connected with the armed forces represented His Imperial Majesty in a military uniform with the Order of the Golden Kite. The Imperial picture granted to naval institutions showed His Imperial Majesty in a full naval uniform.

The Imperial picture granted to general organizations and individuals depicted His Imperial Majesty in a military uniform with the Grand Cordon of the Paulownia.

PRICE INDICES DISCLOSED

Figure for Wholesale Articles in October Shows Increase

The price indices of wholesale articles on the Tokyo market in October, this year, was 550.4 on the basis of 100 in the corresponding month of 1900, it was announced by the Bank of Japan on Saturday.

This figure showed an increase of 1 per cent as compared with the preceding month, and 25.4 per cent, with the same period of last year.

Out of a total of 110 articles officially investigated, two registered sudden gains, while the others remained steady. It will be recalled that the Bank of Japan had suspended price indices announcements during the war but decided on resumption recently.

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Weaker Sex Undecided on Future Apparel, Whether to Wear Monpe, Slacks or Kimono

Which shall it be—monpe or the time honored kimono? This is the question that seems to be bothering Japanese women now. There are pros and cons for both but it seems likely that for the present, the argumen will not be decisive for either and we shall see both the monpe and the traditional kimono being worn side by side, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

Recently when Mrs. Sumako Fukao broadcast over the women's hour supporting the wearing of the monpe, letters came in thick and fast from many women against this wartime appeal. According to Mrs. Tamiko Omuro, she believes that the adoption of slacks and monpe has met with opposition mainly because they lack feminity and beauty but from the health and moral point of view they are not necessarily to be regarded as bad while from the practical standpoint they are far better than the kimono.

Mrs. Omuro herself favors monpe and slacks if they could be made a little more attractive and more in conformity with the needs of the women of today. She thinks foreign dress is very business-like but with lack of accessories such as shoes and hats, it would not make a complete ensemble.

She continues: "The other day the ladies at a tea I went to were all wearing kimono. To tell you the truth I had not seen such an array of beautiful clothes for a long time that I felt it was nice to go back to the kimono. Even though the monpe is a sort of work clothes we should design it to be more beautiful, not make it over-bright and adapt it for use in all seasons of the year. With regard to slacks too, women should take more care of the blouse, color harmony and design to make it a better looking outfit. In wearing such clothes women must take care that they do not lose their sense of feminity which is one of their essential qualities."

11 Musical Recitals Scheduled This Week

Range From Opera to Jazz at Hibiya Hall; Allied Band To Appear Today

Musical programs of much variety are being offered at the Hibiya Public Hall this week which marks the highest tide of concert activity since the beginning of the current season. Opera, symphony, piano, violin, and vocal recitals; light music—within the span of six days, as many as nine different programs will be given, making total of 11 performances if repeat performances are included.

First solo recital of the week will be presented by Miss Hisako Tsuji, one of the foremost young violinists in this country, who will be heard on Wednesday, from 5 p.m., with Kazutaka Kanazawa at the piano. The program consists of Grieg's Sonata for violin and Piano; Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole; Rymsky-Korsakov's Chant au Soleil, and Ravel's Tzigane.

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will play at the Hibiya Hall on Thursday, from 5:30 p.m., for the third concert of the season sponsored by the Tokyo Welfare Works Organization of the Asahi Shimbun. Featured as the soloist is pianist Susumu Nagai, who will render Mozart's Piano Concerto in A major, K.V. No. 488. Under the baton of Fukasi Oki, the orchestra will play Glinka's Overture, "Ruslan and Ludmilla"; Beethoven's Eighth Symphony in F major, and an orchestra suite titled "New Earth and Young People", by the young Japanese composer Saburo Takata.

Grand Concert and Opera

A "Grand Concert" with a mixed program is scheduled at the Hibiya Hall on Friday from 1 p.m., presenting Misses Teruko Tsuji and Ayako Hosono, sopranos, accompanied by the Victor Salon Ensemble; and Miss Haruko Fujita, pianist, who will play Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor, Chopin's Waltz in C sharp minor, and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6. The vocal numbers include popular selections from Schubert and Foster.

The same night, Bizet's opera "Carmen" will be performed at the same hall, commencing at 5 o'clock, in a concert form rendition. The leading roles will be taken by Genjiro Nagata, Korean tenor (Don Jose); Miss Tomoko Nagai (Carmen); Kikuichi Otomo (Escamillo), and Miss Miho Nagato (Micaela). The Shochiku Symphony Orchestra will play under the direction of Meiro Sugawara.

Leonid Kreutzer, the noted pianist, will give the last of three all-Chopin recitals at the Hibiya Hall on Saturday, December 1, from 1:30 p.m., playing the Four Ballades, Twelve Studies, Opus 10; Polonaise-Fantasia, and Polonaises in F sharp minor and A flat major.

Schubert's lieder cycle, "Die Winterreise," as well as a selection of American songs, will be rendered by Madam Tamaki Miura, lyric-soprano and internationally famous "Madam Butterfly" singer, from 5 p.m. on Saturday, December 1, at the Hibiya Hall. A repeat performance is scheduled for Friday, December 7, from 1 o'clock. Professor Klaus Pringsheim will be at the piano, making his first appearance on the Japanese concert stage since his presentation of Bach's "Passion of St. John" with the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra in 1943.

Friends of music in the lighter vein have a choice of several events this week. The Japanese Young People's Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Tadashi Hattori, will play at the Hibiya Hall from 1 p.m. today and tomorrow (Monday and Tuesday, November 26 and 27). The program contains Bizet's Arlesienne Suite No. 2; Johann Strauss "Blue Danube" Waltz, and Suppe's Overture, "Light Cavalry". Popular selections will also be offered at the same concert by Miss Haruko Miyashita, soprano, and Eiichi Asabuki, xylophone soloist, assisted by the Japan Young Peoples Chamber Ensemble under the direction of violinist Juzo Matsuda.

Jazz numbers rendered by the 233rd Ground Forces Band of the Occupation Army will be the outstanding attraction of an American-Japanese Friendship Concert, which will be held at the Hibiya Hall from 5 p.m. today and tomorrow. (Monday and Tuesday, November 26 and 27). Performances will also be given by Miss Midori Nishizaki, dancer; Miss Kazuko Sasada, Miss Harue Miyake, and Takeo Ito, singers; Hajime Wada, jazz pianist; the Victor Salon Ensemble, and the Tokyo Radio Quintet.

The first of a planned series of "New Jazz Concerts" will be held at the Hilbiya Hall from noon on Wednesday November 28, participated in by jazz singers Miss Masako Minami and Koichi (Dick) Mine with their ensembles and Hajime Wada at the piano.

50% Personnel Cut May Prove Failure

Ministries and Agencies Said Reluctant to Comply With Cabinet's Orders

The Shidehara Cabinet's announced policy of cutting by half the number of the present Government personnel is likely to be scuttled, Jiji learned from reliable sources here.

Shortly after the formation of the present Cabinet, all Government ministries and other agencies were instructed to submit to the Cabinet their respective plans for reduction of their personnel on the 50 per cent cut principle.

All plans so far submitted to the Cabinet, it was learned, provide for only 20 to 30 per cent cuts of the number of Government officials in each ministry or agency. Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara and his Cabinet colleagues are said to have expressed dissatisfaction with these plans when the matter was discussed at Thursday's Cabinet meeting.

Accordingly, it was further learned, the Cabinet again instructed all ministries and agencies to prepare new plans calling for further reduction of their personnel.

Indications are, however, that the projected 50 per cent cut of Govment personnel is not likely to materialize due to reluctance on the part of those ministries and agencies to comply with the Cabinet's order. Furthermore, according to the same sources, it is held highly doubtful whether the Cabinet will be able to have a definite program for reduction of civil service personnel by the time the forthcoming Diet session starts discussions of the question, even if the 50 per cent cut principle is modified.

Failure to carry out its announced policy of reducing civil service personnel by 50 per cent, these sources said, is likely to turn out to be another factor which will put the Shidehara Cabinet in a difficult position in view of growing demands in parliamentary circles for some drastic action to streamline the present cumbersome civil service setup.

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Coal Lack Threatens Railway Disruption

Area Within Tokyo Rail Bureau Has Supply Lasting For One and Half Days

Railway operation is now threatened with interruption because of the rapidly diminishing coal stock, the total coal supply within the district of the Tokyo Railway Bureau falling on November 24 to a quantity only sufficient to operate all railway lines within the area for one day and a half.

The Transportation Ministry is expediting coal production by sending its Tunnel Construction Corps to coal mines, but the present urgent requirements of coal cannot be met. Thus, the Transportation Ministry authorities have requested SCAP for aid in obtaining coal supply.

To meet the immediate need of the railways, about 100,000 tons of coal stocked in Hokkaido have been decided to be brought over. The most serious coal situation as far as railway operation is concerned is expected to come in December and January and it may become necessary to suspend the operation of some trains.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry called on Saturday a conference of the Production Section chiefs of all Mining Bureaus of Hokkaido, Kyushu, Tohoku and Tobu to discuss the question of increasing coal output. As a result of the conference it was agreed that obstacles hindering coal production have already reached the maximum point, and beginning December the production will be gradually increased.

The November coal production will be smaller than the actual output in October that stood at 540,000 tons. Although various measures have been adopted, the shortage of labor is still great, as it is difficult to obtain miners to replace Chinese and Korean miners. Miners working at metal mines and workers at large factories are now being organized into special coal mining corps.

Shortage Felt Everywhere

The current acute coal shortage, which is becoming an urgent national problem, is threatening to close down all important key industries in Japan such as the gas plants, railways, shipping and even steel mills, it was learned on Saturday by Kyodo.

Most of the steel mills already have stopped operation due to the coal shortage leaving only those important mills which are urgently needed in producing steel plates and its bars for ships or trains as well as kitchenwares, nails and household furnishings.

Blast furnaces with a capacity of more than 400 tons in Japan, it is said, numbered approximately 30 at the time of the termination of the war. At present, only about ten of them are in operation. Seriously concerned over the crisis in the steel mills and the effect it would have on other important industries, Government officials as well as leading industrialists are said to be holding a series of hasty conferences to find ways and means of coping with the situation. The only solution they could reach was more coal.

It is expected that an appeal will be made again by the Government to laborers to enter coal mines for increased production.

Meanwhile, reports from various parts of the country where steel mills have already suspended operations, indicated that the mill workers as well as other industrial workers are organizing or are already working in coal mines to help meet the current acute coal shortage.

RADIO PROGRAM

Monday, November 26

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK

Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1015—Spotlight Bands; 1030—At Ease; 1045—CLAUDE FRANK; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE SOPHISTICATS; 1300—Guy Lombardo; 1330—MATINEE MELODIES; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Date With The Duke; 1530—WALT JEFFERYS; 1545—Gems Of Jazz; 1600—Charlie McCarthy; 1630—Command Performance; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music From America; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Victor Borge; 1900—Radio Theater; 2000—GI Journal; 2030—Suspense; 2100—Philadelphia Symphony; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK

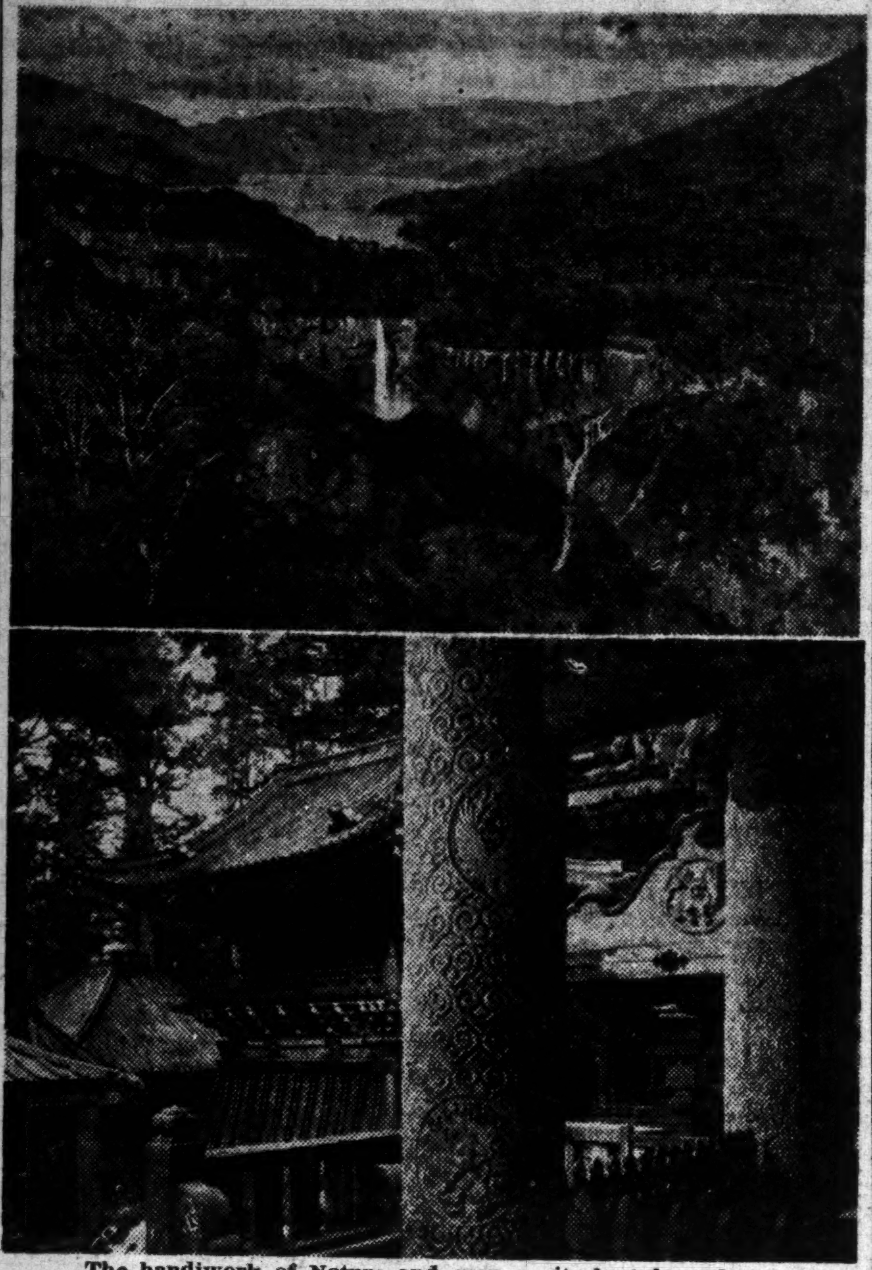
National (870 kcs.)

0630—English exercise; 0800—Music; 1100—Music; 1200—Piano solo by Y. Saheki; 1300—Women's Hour; Record concert; 1530—Music; 1600—Japanese folk songs; 1730—Children's Hour; Harmonica solo, Serenade (Schubert) and others, by Tsuneo Fukushima; 1810—English conversation; 1940—Farmers' Evening; 2040—Talk; 2200—Time; News.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 1730—Students' Hour; Topics by S. H. Griggs; Talk. Gramophone Music; 1930—Light Music; Chorus; Radio Drama by Noburo Nakamura, Haruko Sug'mura and others; 2100—Women's Hour.

NIKKO



The handiwork of Nature and man at its best have been combined in delicate harmony at the famed 12 national parks of Japan. Top photograph: Kegon waterfall, Nikko's awe-inspiring beauty spot, is a magnificent sight from afar. From its brink, eight meters wide, the waters from Lake Chuzenji, lying placid in the background, make a 100-meter plunge. Below: The Toshogu Shrine, rich in traditions, was completed in 1636 and is generally regarded as one of the "musts" for tourists in Nikko. The shrine was named by the Emperor Komei and its annual festival falls on June 1.

Nippon's 12 National Parks Preserve Nature's Scenic Spots for Posterity

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the first instalment of a series of articles describing Japan's 12 national parks. Others will appear in the following Monday issues of this paper.

The Government, which had long felt the need of establishing national parks similar to those in America, selected 12 zones as sites in 1932 and in 1936 they were officially designated. They are Akan, Daisetsuzan, Towada, Nikko, Fuji-Hakone, the Japan Alps, Yoshino-Kumano, Daisen, the Inland Sea, Aso, Unzen, and Kirishima. In all, about 2,508,000 acres or 2.7 per cent of the whole area for the four main islands (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu), has been set apart to preserve and protect the natural beauty of those regions for the benefit of the public.

Akan National Park extends over the two provinces of Kushiro and Kitami. The park may be divided into two districts, Kuccharo and Akan, which are geologically of volcanic formation. The outstanding features of these districts are lofty mountains, primeval forests, and crater-lakes. In the Kuccharo district are the two lakes of Mashu and Kuccharo. Midway between these two lakes lies a volcanic mountain range, of which the most prominent peak is Mt. Atosa-nupuri, an active volcano. At the foot of the peak is the Kawayu Spa. At the southern extremity of Lake Kuccharo is the Wakoto Peninsula also dotted with a few hot springs. Bihoro-toge Pass, nearby, is one of the best vantage points in the region. The Akan district is said to be richer in scenic attractions than the Kucharo. Though the best time for visiting Akan is from June to September, winter is by no means a dead season in this region, for the district affords excellent skating and skiing grounds.

Daisetsuzan National Park is the largest of all the national parks in Japan Proper. Extending over the two provinces of Ishikari and Tokachi, it embraces a few volcanic ranges which include Asahi-dake, the highest mountain in the Hokkaido, Kuro-dake, Hokuchin-dake, Hakuun-dake, Ryoun-dake and others, all snow-capped. On the slopes of these mountains are extensive latifoliate forests and rare alpine flora, known as the ohanabatake or "flower fields". Lake Shikaribetsu is the only lake this region boasts, but some large rivers, such as the Ishikari, Tokachi, Chubetsu and Otofuke take their origin from these mountains, having many picturesque gorges and ravines on their upper reaches. The Soun-kyo on the River Ishikari, the Aizan-kei on the River Ponantaroma, the Shosen-kyo (Tennin-kyo) on the River Chubestu, and the Sensuikei on the River Otofuke are the most typical of these gorges. The Sounkyo is considered the grandest of its kind in this country. These gorges are generally blessed with hot-spring resorts.

Towada National Park, situated between Aomori and Akita prefectures, covers mountain and lake districts. Among the manifold attractions of the national park are Lake Towada, the largest mountain lake in Japan, the Oirase Valley and the Hakkoda volcanic range. Lake Towada is often compared with the famous Crater Lake in America. The best time to make a trip to Towada is from May to October.

Nikko National Park includes the town of Nikko itself and the so-called Oku-Nikko (Inner Nikko) region which stretches cover the four prefectures of Tochigi, Gumma, Fukushima and Niigata.

Here is magnificent mountain scenery, with rivers, cascades, water-falls, lakes, and ancient trees. Moreover, there can be seen, the finest handiwork of man in the mausoleums erected over the tombs of Iyeyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and over that of his grandson Iyemitsu. Many foreign visitors regard Nikko as by far the most awe-inspiring sight of Japan.

Nikko is also noted as having one of the richest latifoliate deciduous forests in this country, in addition to its beautiful highland acerose forests. Even the maples, which are especially attractive when tinted in autumn, are of diverse varieties.

Nikko is the most popular of the 12 national parks of Japan Proper. Here is a region where tourists may spend their holidays, where religious devotees may visit shrines and temples. There students of nature or history may enjoy research in their respective fields, while urban dwellers may spend their summer vacations. In this great national park there is every facility for camping, mountain-climbing, sailing, angling, skiing, and skating. The park even posseses a number of splended hot-spring resorts, noted for their recreational, recuperative, and curative advantages. Moreover, Nikko may be enjoyed throughout the year for each of the four seasons has its attractions.

Labor Ministry Birth Regarded As Certain

Establishment Inevitable, Says Tokyo Shimbun—As Labor Question Predominant

With the anticipated enactment of the labor union bill, which is slated to be introduced to the forthcoming extraordinary Diet session, the labor question in our country will enter upon an entirely new stage that will make it inevitable to establish a Labor Ministry, the Tokyo Shimbun, reports.

According to the paper, the present labor administration set-up, now in the hands of the Welfare Ministry, will undergo a drastic reorganization following the enactment of the labor union bill, which is expected to bring about a marked increase in importance and volume of routine work relating to labor administration.

Furthermore, the paper reported, the government is being urged to take action in separating local labor administration from the police authorities.

In view of these factors, the Tokyo Shimbun declared, it is now certain that the government will decide in favor of creation of a new labor Ministry to take sole charge of labor administration in the country.

Meanwhile, the paper reported that Isowo Abe, veteran social worker and former president of the Social Mass Party, is being strongly mentioned as candidate for chairman of the newly-created Greater East Asia War Investigation Committee, charged with conducting through-going investigations into the causes of the war and its subsequent developments.

In selecting the chairman of the committee, the paper said, the government has the following three points in minds.

1. A man of big caliber
2. A man who has held no leading position or who has not been in prominence in connection with the war since the Manchurian Incident of 1931, and
3. A fair-minded men who, in the opinion of everyone, would be immune from any bias in investigating war guilt.

Mr. Abe is regarded as fully qualified in all three points and is most likely to be nominated to head the committee, the Tokyo Shimbun said.

ALANBROOKE TOURS NIKKO

British Field Marshal Accompanied By General Eichelberger

Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff of the British Army accompanied Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, 8th Army's Occupational Troops Commander, in a one-day official inspection trip to the famous Nikko area of Honshu this week, according to a PRO press release. General Eichelberger and the British Chief of Staff spent a few hours visiting the numerous shrines of that section of Japan.

The official party left Tokyo Wednesday morning in General Eichelberger's own specially equipped train, formally used by the Japanese Imperial Household. At Nikko the two Generals were greeted by the mayor and public officials before proceeding on a tour of the district where an exclusive Japanese hotel is being used as a rest camp for enlisted men of the occupational forces.

General Eichelberger who fostered the idea of using Japanese hostelries for G.I. relaxation spots and whose 8th Army special services troops are supervising their functioning, was much impressed with the non-military atmosphere of the hotel.

"No duties, plenty of good food, stateside beds with springs and mattresses, recreations and sports if they want it, are what the men are getting on their sixday leave. They seem to be enjoying themselves. That satisfies me," declared General Eichelberger.

In the afternoon, Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke inspected an honor guard of the 158th Regimental Combat Team and was shown through the many military installations at Utsunomiya by the 8th Army Commander before returning to Tokyo.

The official party consisted of Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, Lieutenant General Eichelberger, Lieutenant General Gairdner of the British Army and their staffs.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1945

The Significance of The Present Diet Session

The extraordinary session of the Diet which opens today may without exaggeration be considered one of the most significant Diet sessions in the entire parliamentary history of Japan. For the work for which this session of the Diet has been specifically called is to enact changes in the Election Law which should in time revolutionize the character of the House of Representatives. And a revolutionary change in the character of the House of Representatives will in turn make possible a revolutionary reformation of the whole structure of the nation's political life.

To be sure, it should not be expected that this one session alone will succeed in accomplishing very much. In fact, considering the personnel of the present Diet, it must be expected that its accomplishments will be exceedingly meager, and it is to be doubted whether it will do a very satisfactory job of making even moderate changes in the Election Law. But however little it may accomplish, it will not be able to escape making at least a slight fissure in the old structure. And once such a fissure has been made, it will be possible to insert a wedge which can gradually be driven deeper and deeper until the old structure is eventually split completely open to make way for the emergence of a new growth. It will be for its work in making this first little but significant crack that the present session of the Diet should be considered worthy of careful attention.

The reasons why too much cannot be expected of this Diet are obvious enough. The present Diet is a hold-over from the old regime. Its members were elected under a system which assured the dominance of men subservient to the old ruling clique. They supported at least tacitly the mistaken policies of the past. Such men cannot now be suddenly expected to approve of legislation diametrically opposed to their past policies, nor can they be expected to enact changes in the Election Law which are designed to get rid of just those conditions which enabled them to be elected in the first place. No one can be expected to be very enthusiastic about passing the death sentence upon himself.

For these reasons it would be surprising if the present Diet does not try to hold the changes in the Election Law to a minimum. The Cabinet seems to expect that its bill for the amendment of the Election Law will pass without much trouble, but the present Diet members would not be human if they did not try to water it down to save themselves as much as possible. Nevertheless, in some form or other, they will be forced to agree to some changes in the Election Law. Public opinion will see to that. And these changes in the Election Law will assure that the next Diet will be at least somewhat more democratic than the present one. And this somewhat more democratic Diet in turn may be forced later to make still further changes, which in turn will assure the return of a still more democratic Diet in the following election, and so on a few more times. After several such steps, there is bound to emerge eventually a Diet which will be completely and satisfactorily democratic.

It is not only with respect to changes in the Election Law, but with respect also to all other legislation of a progressive character the same process will have to take place. The present Diet cannot be expected to do much, but it will make it possible for the next Diet to do more, and the next Diet will make it possible for the one after that to do still more, and so on ad infinitum until after a few years the momentum will grow until Japan is completely transformed into a truly democratic country.

It is not for the intrinsic importance of its own immediate accomplishments, therefore, that the present session of the Diet deserves notice. It is in the work it will be forced to do in taking the first step toward progress, in launching the first move, in breaking the ice, that the significance of this Diet will lie. Here is a spectacle of a body of men forced by the march of events to pass the death sentence upon its own authority and to start the process which will mean the obliteration of its own power and the emergence of entirely new forces which will in time overwhelm it. How it will act in the face of these paradoxical but inevitable circumstances is the drama which will be unfolded in the next eighteen days. For the sake of the future welfare of the country, it is to be hoped that the present Diet will be able to rise to the occasion to perform its awkwardly difficult task with some measure of gracefulness. If it does, then despite its disreputable past it will have earned the parting thanks of all the people before it passes on to its inevitable and unlamented oblivion.

HISTORICAL KYOTO

One of Few Cities Which Have Remained Unharmed

II

If you study, or begin to study Kyoto as the headquarters of Japanese Buddhism, you may devote months, even years, and yet find it difficult to master all the points of interest it yields. Buddhism came to Japan from India, via China and Korea, in 552 A.D., in the reign of Kinmei Tenno, and in the Nara period (710-784 A.D.) was already an established national religion. It made converts of the highest personages in the land—Emperors and Empresses and their sons and daughters. It was at the height of glory at the end of the 11th century, when even the Mikados found it impossible to curb its authority. The priests became the rulers not only of things spiritual but of things temporal.

Their prestige declined only in the second half of the 16th century with the decadence of the Ashikaga Shogunate. It was then that Nobunaga, incensed at their arrogance, burned the Enryakuji, the stronghold of the Tendai priests, on Mount Hiei, destroying thousands of them, and at the same time gave liberal patronage to the Jesuit missionaries who arrived about this time. This temporary setback, however, was repaired during the Tokugawa regime. At the present time there are, at a rough estimate, 72,000 Buddhist temples in Japan with 52,000 priests, representing 14 main sects with their various branches of over 70. Altogether 42,000,000 believers are claimed. Remember that most of these sects have their headquarters in Kyoto, and as you "do" your sights, you will not be slow to recall what a cynic once said about Kyoto being a city of Buddhist temples.

Two Giant Temples

To start with, you must see the two giant temples of Hongwanji, popularly called Higashi (East) and Nishi (West) Hongwanji. The Higashi embodies the largest wooden building in the world; the first sight of it will fairly take your breath away, its gigantic bulk and its wondrous symmetry of line and curb. It is the head temple of the Shinshu Sect, whose founder was the famous Shinran of the Otani branch. The West Hongwanji, much older in history, is the headquarters of the Honpa (orthodox) branch of the same sect. Most of the edifices of this temple are "national treasures," its main hall being regarded as the best of its kind of the Momoyama period. The Hiunkaku, another "national treasure" in the grounds of Nishi Hongwanji, is a bijou palace, first built by Hideyoshi in 1587 for his private abode, and transferred to its present site in 1615. These edifices are decorated with, or keep in custody, innumerable works of art—paintings and sculptures, picture scrolls, rare manuscripts and priceless calligraphic specimens, sutras, and documents, etc.—many of which you may see by special permit.

But the most famous Buddhist temple in Kyoto, and probably of the largest area and of the prodest memory, is the Chion-in, headquarters of the Jodo Sect, founded in 1175 by the great Honen Shonin. It occupies the northern part of Maruyama Park, which itself is one of the scenic attractions of the city. The temple must be studied from outside and inside. It cannot fail to hold spectators spell-bound for hours by reason of the rare and precious objects it offers to the view.

The Enryakuji on Mount Hiei represents the fountainhead of the Tendai Sect founded in the 7th year of Enryaku (788) by the priest Saicho, or Denkyo Daishi—one of the oldest and most powerful Buddhist sects in Japan. The other great sects are the contemplative Zen, Shingon of Kobo Daishi and Hokke of Nichiren with their sub-sects, each boasting of several millions of followers; and these are well represented in Kyoto both by temples and works of art, all of which are identified with the various periods in which they flourished. In short, Kyoto is one of the greatest Buddhist centers of the world—the Mecca of lovers of Buddhist art and culture, as well as of those believing in the religions of the lotus.

Kyoto as a center of the old arts and culture and of various accomplishments and elegant tastes, comes largely, if not entirely, under the head of Buddhist Kyoto. Until Buddhism came into Japan there had not been much to boast of in the so-called fine arts.

Lafcadio Hearn once wrote:

"All that can be classed under the name of art in Japan was either introduced or developed by Buddhism; and the same may be said regarding nearly all Japanese literature possessing real quality,—excepting some Shinto rituals, and some fragments of archaic poetry. It was a civilizing power in the highest sense of the word, for it introduced drama, the highest forms of poetical composition and fiction; history, philosophy, architecture, painting, sculpture, engraving, printing, landscape gardening—in short, every art and industry that held to make life beautiful. All the refinements of Japanese life were of Buddhist introduction, and at least a majority of its diversions and pleasures. Perhaps the briefest way of stating the range of such indebtedness, is simply to say that Buddhism brought the whole of Chinese civilization into Japan, and thereafter patiently modified and reshaped it to Japanese requirements. The older civilization was not merely superimposed upon the social structure, but fitted carefully into it, combined with it so perfectly that the marks of the welding, the lines of the juncture, almost totally disappeared."

This is slightly overstating the case, especially in view of the many revelations now being made, thanks to the increasing study of the ancient classics, concerning the native geniuses of the pre-Buddhist times. For all that, it is substantially true to say that Japanese civilization is largely Buddhist, just as the European civilization is Christian. Therefore, to understand and appreciate the arts and culture of old Japan one can hardly do better than to view old Buddhist temples and study the works of art they embody or keep in store. To facilitate such study there are several useful institutions, of which the best is the Kyoto Municipal Museum, which was donated by the Imperial Household. Its exhibits, divided into the three classes of history, fine arts and art industry, afford us a comprehensive view of the vast range of artistic productions of the past centuries from the Heian to the Tokugawa period. The Museum will also point to the various storehouses of treasures, scattered all over Kyoto, where more unwieldy objects of art may be seen in their appropriate settings.

(End)

THERE IS NO MORE SECURITY

Where There Are Political Differences There Will Be Preparations For Military Eventualities

By LOUIS FISCHER

Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee will be in Washington all of next week (this article was written on Nov. 8) to complete, if he can, the crucial negotiations for a four billion dollar American loan to Great Britain.

This is probably the chief reason for his trip. But the press and public are more interested in another aspect of the visit: the discussion regarding the future of the atomic bomb.

On the evening of November 6, Foreign Commissar Molotov intimated that Russia ought to get the atomic bomb secret and that she would have it anyway and more deadly secrets besides. The very next day, Winston Churchill and Foreign Minister Bevin answered Molotov in the House of Commons. They stated that Britain does not wish to share the atomic formula with the Soviet government. This is President Trumans position.

The world, therefore, is on the eve of an atomic armaments race. It was inevitable. Where there are political differences there will also be preparations for military eventualities.

No war is imminent. Russia is weak and exhausted. England is weak and exhausted. America is stronger than ever but in a completely unwarlike mood. Perhaps governments are being frank about their conflicts because they know that armed conflict cannot result. But it is significant that so soon after fighting a victorious war together sharp policy clashes disturb the relations among the Big Three.

Cause of Difficulties

The difficulties arise over the future control of small states, of big though poor states, and of small and big colonies. Mr. Bevin said in Parliament that Britain would guarantee not to create difficulties for Russia in Eastern Europe. He protested, however, against Moscow's closing the door of the countries in her sphere and keeping England out. He also said Britain was entitled to cultivating her friendly neighbors in western Europe.

But there is all the difference in the world between cultivating neighbors that are friendly and insisting that neighbors be friendly. London is not dictating the composition of the governments of France or Belgium or Norway. But Moscow has her self-imposed puppets in Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, etc.

Secretary of State Byrnes stated at a New York forum on October 31, that, "Far from opposing, we have sympathized with, for example, the effort of the Soviet Union to draw into closer and more friendly association with her Central and Eastern Europe neighbors. We are fully aware of her special security interests in those countries." This makes no sense. Against whom could Russia be seeking security? Against Britain and the United States. So the American Secretary of State urges Russia to achieve security against America. Is he thereby admitting the existence of an American threat to Russia? Obviously not. Or a British threat? England cannot fight Russia without America. Or a German threat? Germany is not a menace to Russia and never will be if America and Britain want Russia to have security. Germany could only be militarily restored by America and Britain with a view to using her against Russia. And if Byrnes is so solicitous about Russian security he will not help restore Germany for that purpose.

Speech Not Convincing

Mr. Byrnes's speech, therefore, carried no conviction, and it actually contained other passages about the maintenance of democracy in Eastern Europe which reflected the well-known desire of Britain and the United States to loosen Russia's hold on Eastern and Central Europe.

How can a small country be free and at the same time be required to have a government friendly to Russia? Suppose its citizens choose a government which Moscow considers unfriendly? Moscow could presumably veto the election and insist on another government. What becomes of that country's independence? How can it be a democracy? Compulsory friendship is subjugation. Does Mr. Byrnes want the small countries of the Balkans to remain democratic? How is that possible if they must be friendly to Russia?

Would Russia be the arbiter of what is friendship? How is friendship assayed? This idea of required friendship is a fantastic modern invention to cloak imperialism and dictatorship. It legalises intervention.

No matter what their ministers say, Britain and America are obstructing the consolidation of Russia's sphere of influence, and Russia is loudly denouncing a potential British western bloc. Obviously, therefore, spheres of influence do not contribute to security. If Russia feels insecure and must consequently dominate Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and North China, she will feel just as insecure when she has dominated them. For in response to her actions, America and Britain will take—indeed are taking—counter-measures. Russia will accordingly feel threatened again and endeavor to extend her influence still further, England and America will take further counter-measures. Thus, in the modern age, the pursuit of security leads to insecurity, and, continued long enough it leads to war

Must Keep Hands Off

If the big states really want security they had better keep hands off small nations and weak colonies.

Hitler did not attack Great Britain in 1939. He attacked Poland. That started the second world war. The major non-aggressors tolerated some acts of Nazi-fascist aggression facilitated others. Finally the moment came when the British said, Thus far and no further; if you cross this line there will be war. Hitler crossed the line. Germany was destroyed.

The most serious menace to peace is big power expansion until one of them reaches a line which the others regard as their line of defense. A clash may follow.

The key to peace in the atomic age is Big Three respect for the independence of small states and the guarantee of independence and non-intervention to countries that are now colonies. The way to stop Big Three competition is to make unavailable the prizes and loot for which they compete. Big wars always start over small countries like Serbia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, or weak countries like China. One of two treatments could be applied: either the small and weak countries are swallowed by the Big Three. But then what reason is there to suppose that the rivalry and suspicion which spurred them on to establish their spheres will evaporate when they stand glaring at one another across the narrow barriers that separate their completed blocs? Or the small and weak states can be made inviolate (is that the purpose of the United Nations Organization?) and then the big powers will remain far apart and lose the incentive to compete. It is no use competing when there is nothing to compete about.

WORLD TRENDS

The Nov. 19 issue of Time contains the following items regarding the Soviet Union.

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Correspondents in Moscow pinched themselves to make sure they weren't dreaming. They didn't want to say it too loud, but for one eventful week their dispatches had gone through the Soviet censors—uncensored, and fast. Maybe their censorship protest which Viacheslav M. Molotov had brushed aside as "not solid"—had done some good, after all. The Associated Press was also inclined to credit a strange interlude at the Foreign Commissar's big reception on Nov. 7. At midnight Molotov strolled over to bulky, balding APman Eddy Gilmore.

"I want to drink a toast with American Correspondent Gilmore," Molotov began amiably. "If you were in my position, what sort of toast would you propose?"

Gilmore blinked, said he thought a toast to a better understanding between the press of the Soviet Union and the United States would be good.

Dry or Buttered?

"That is a good toast," Molotov agreed dryly, "but what is your main issue as a correspondent now?"

"Mine is trying to write an interpretation of your speech last night at the Kremlin, which I thought was the most imporant in months."

"Now, come on," said Molotov. "You are not a politician and I will not be one. You know correspondents do not like Soviet censorship. You want to wipe it out."

"Well, sir, you read our letter. . ." Gilmore parried.

"What would you say," Molotov asked him archly, "if I to'd you I would agree to reciprocity?"

"I think it would be a very fine thing."

"Let us drink a toast, then," said Molotov. When he had bottoms-upped his glass, Molotov held it upside down over his head, beaming and walked on.

Wrote the New York Times's able, ironic Brooks Atkinson: . . . "Before subscribing to the theory that there is a change in policy towards foreigners and foreign affairs, this correspondent would like to wait two or three years. . . . Call Moscow at the moment a limited paradise."

The Heirs

Russians say: "Georgians live forever." Even so, Georgian Joseph Stalin was old enough (66) and tired enough to distribute some of his concentrated power among his subordinates.

On the Bolshevik anniversary, the Soviet press and radio played up three men:

Viacheslav Molotov, 50, made the speech of the day. Outside of Russia it is sometimes forgotten that Molotov's experience is not confined to foreign affairs; a crack administrator, he was Premier for eleven years until Stalin took the post over in 1941. The fact that Molotov's name followed just after Stalin on a recent official list of Soviet leaders was a sign that the Foreign Commissar might return to the Premiership.

Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky, 48, Red Army Chief of Staff (1943-45), signed the anniversary Order of the Day as Stalin's deputy. He left his planning job to acquire glory as the conqueror of Konigsberg in East Prussia and as commander in the brief war against Japan. Vasilevsky, now Deputy Commissar of Defense, may soon replace Stalin as Defense Commissar.

General Alexei I. Antonov, 44, who succeeded Vasilevsky as Chief of Staff, reviewed the troops in Red Square. Antonov's next job is to improve the discipline and morale of the victorious Red Army.

Among other possible heirs to all or part of Stalin's power:

Marshal Georgi Zhukov, 52, Stalin's deputy in Berlin, is the most important of the "Counts of the Marches" who guard Russia's borders.

Marshal Klimenti Voroshilov has long been Stalin's closet Army friend.

Andrei Alexandrovitch Zhdanov, 48, secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee and organizer of Leningrad's defense, represents the U.S.S.R. in Helsinki.

Lavrenti Beria, 46, chief of the secret police (N.K.V.D.), is a civilian. Stalin went out of his way to make Beria a Marshal of the Soviet Union last summer.

These were the favorites; but the next Dicator of Russia might be as unknown at present as the next Dalai Lama of Lhasa.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Management and Control of Industries Should Be In Hands of Capitalists and Workers

By CHOZABURO MIZUTANI
Member of the House of Representatives

I

The Social Democratic Party of Japan, a proletarian political party of the working class, carries the banner of democracy politically, socialism economically and pacifism internationally. From this it will be self-evident just what we are striving for.

Our first aim is the firm establishment of democracy, that is, the acquisition of political freedom. It is common knowledge that the feudal systems of the Tokugawa period could not be completely done away with in the Restoration of Meiji or even in the course of the subsequent development of capitalism. Our people have never experienced political freedom: they were born hands and feet tied, as it were.

Incidentally, we would have liked to include in the preparatory committee of our party such women leaders as Miss Fusae Iichikawa, erstwhile fighter for woman suffrage, and Miss Akiko Akamatsu who has long worked in the interests of female laborers, but the Peace Preservation Police Law prohibited women from enlisting in political organizations.

Democracy Frowned Upon

In recent years, the term "democracy" was almost a taboo. It even happened that the authorities interpreted democracy as being against our national polity and that one speaking of democracy was punished under the Peace Preservation Law.

First of all, therefore, the Peace Preservation Law and other laws which put undue restrictions on the people's freedom must be abolished or fundamentally revised. To be sure, the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech, publication, assembly and organization, but in each case, the guarantee has the proviso, ". . . except as provided for by law." The fact is that freedom is seriously restricted by numerous laws. For instance, Article XXIX of the Constitution stipulates that the Japanese subjects shall enjoy freedom of speech, publication and association within the bounds of law. The Japanese women, who are no less subjects of Japan, are denied the freedom of joining political organizations, as has already been said. All these laws shackling the people must be repealed. (Editor's note: this article was written on September 25.)

In the foregoing paragraph, I have touched briefly on the Constitution. Article LXXIII provides that when an amendment of the Constitution is necessary, "the project shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order," so that we are not free to discuss revision of the Constitution unless this procedure has been taken. In the meantime, according to newspaper reports, commentators in the United States are saying that the Japanese Constitution is utilized for the good of a minority of people. The Japanese Constitution seems to be a topic of lively discussions in America at the present moment. These discussions seem to center largely on the question of the transfer to the Diet of the right to declare war and conclude peace, guarantee of the freedom of the people, the abolition of the Privy Council system, reform of the House of Peers and an expansion of the authority of the House of Representatives.

It may be that, reflecting the prevailing opinion in the United States, Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters will order a revision of the Constitution or that the Japanese Government, on Imperial Command, will amend the Constitution on its own initiative. In any event, now that Japan's standing army and navy have been disbanded, Articles XI and XII of the Constitution have become unnecessary and a revision is fully to be expected. Without a revision of the Constitution, the firm establishment of democracy is impossible.

Opposes Peerage System

The people have got to win back politics that had been wrested from them by the military and bureaucrats. By the people is meant, of course, the Diet as the representative of the popular will. Now, the Imperial Diet consists of two Houses. The members of the Upper House are, for the most part, peers—the privileged class—and men who have been nominated members by the Emperor and who represent the bureaucrats. That the peerage system, a legacy of feudalism, will not do admits of no argument. Marquis Tokugawa, it is reported, has taken the initiative in notifying the Imperial Household Ministry of his desire to relinquish his peerage. He has sent in the notification repeatedly, but the officials concerned still refuse to take the necessary procedures, for the absurd reason that they cannot bear to see the Marquis' family, the descendants of the feudal Lord of Owari—one of the three Tokugawa families—peter out. This incident alone seems to suggest that the abolition of the peerage system is a remote possibility. At the least, however, the system of hereditary succession must be abolished at any cost. Aside from the question of the abolition of the peerage system, a reform of the House of Peers must be taken in hand without delay and politics won back into the hands of the people, into the hands of the House of Representatives as the prerequisite for the building up of democracy. This, however, can be done only when the Constitution is revised.

Democracy should not be confined to the sphere of politics, but extended to the field of industry as well. We demand democracy in industry. One formula of industrial democracy might be to entrust the management and control of industry not only to capitalists but also to representatives of the workers. But our ultimate goal in the field of economy goes deeper: it is the realization of socialism. Since ours is a proletarian party, it is a matter of course that our supreme objective is the realization of socialism. And the stage has been reached where this will be possible.

Newspapers report that Ichiro Hatoyama and those around him are organizing a Japan Liberal Party. This is a matter for congratulation. Mr. Hatoyama with his constancy of purpose stands in sharp contrast to the leaders of the former Nippon Seijikai who during the war were sycophant collaborators with the military and bureaucrats and who are now busy turning their coat. Acquisition of political and economic freedom is reported to be the platform of Mr. Hatoyama's party. In short, the party is set on wiping out the legacies of feudalism and winning political freedom for the people, a task which the capitalist class was powerless to accomplish.

Problem of Free Economy

But where is economic freedom to be sought? To be sure, wartime control measures will be done away with as a sequel to the termination of the war, but free economy is impermissible at this timee. Even in England, the home of liberalism, the Liberal Party has all but lost its influence and is keeping up feeble existence, and this condition has been brought about because economic freedom has steadily been restricted. In defeated Japan today, not one factor is in sight that can nurture free economy. According to the Tokyo Shimbun of today (September 25), the Government has withdrawn its decision on the free sale of fish and vegetables and is to continue control on the sale of these commodities. This action was taken on a directive from Gen. MacArthur Headquarters, but another reason is given by the journal as follows: "The decision reached at the Cabinet meeting on September 25 to revive the free sale of fish and vegetables was greeted with unusual interest in all quarters. Seeing, however, that a ground for free economy is still totally absent in this country today, free sale of such vital necessities of life of the people is regarded by many as a reckless move and the people are already apprehensive over its inevitable effect."

Now that Japan has lost her influence in Manchuria, China and the South Seas and is, moreover, stripped of her territories of Korea, Formosa and southern Saghalien, her people are crammed hard and tight within the narrow confines of the mainland and are living in bitter struggle for existence. In this situation, there can be no way to stabilize and promote popular livelihood other than by turning the militarist and bureaucrat-sponsored wartime control measures into planned economy on socialistic principles. All political factions, not excepting the former Nippon Seijikai people and Rightist groups, in making their new start, are putting on a veneer of socialistic policy of varying degrees—a fact which may be taken as indicating that new Japan cannot be built up except on socialistic principles.

Japan today is faced by the danger of vicious inflation, which must be checked, but there are piles of expenditures to be met which cannot but accelerate and aggravate inflation. How can we hope to cut the Gordian knot?

(To Be Concluded)

China Ratifies Money Pact

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson said today the Chinese Embassy advised him that Chungking had ratified the Bretton Woods agreements. China is the first nation besides the United States to sign the act stabilizing international currency and providing an international bank for reconstruction.

CORRECTION

The article on Page 4 of yesterday's paper, entitled, "American Thoughts on Japan," was written by T/5 R. V. Waldrep, Jr. This credit line was inadvertently dropped for which we wish to apologize to the author as well as to our readers.